



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and it is a striking illustration of the strange neglect of archives by the recent American historians.

Space makes it impossible to speak of the contributions of the author to the many other topics that lie within the compass of the work. There is no one of them on which he has not added information, diligently sought in many books of printed collections. His information is comprehensive and exact, as a rule, and if the present reviewer has rather pointed out minor defects than dwelt upon the great merit of the book as a whole, it is because it is difficult to praise such a work in other than general terms. When all minor criticisms on detail have been made—and in a work so abounding in statements of fact it is remarkable how few such criticisms must be—the book remains a splendid proof of the immense research of its author, of his skill and fairness in dealing with a multiplicity of detail, and of the continental breadth of his view. To have edited the *Narrative and Critical History of America*, and to have followed that by the series that begins with Columbus and ends with the *Westward Movement*, is to have established his ability in so wide a range of fields, requiring such stores of knowledge, and such a diversity of historical equipment that Winsor cannot but be granted a position among the first of American historians.

FREDERICK J. TURNER.

Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution. By CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN, Ph.D., Professor of History, Smith College. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Extra Vol. XVI.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1897. Pp. x, 315.)

MR. HAZEN'S book is naturally a compilation, but it is a successful one. He judiciously divides his subject into two parts: I. The Opinions of Americans Abroad; II. The Opinions of Americans at Home. In the first, he presents the views of Thomas Jefferson, Gouverneur Morris, and James Monroe, who were successively our representatives in France. Of these three chapters, those on Jefferson and Morris are the most important, for Monroe did not reach France until after the Thermidor, and, moreover, the nature of his tenets disqualified him for the rôle of a dispassionate critic.

Mr. Hazen has ably depicted Jefferson's attitude toward the French Revolution, and has shown the historical inutility of his much-quoted *Autobiography* by comparing it with his letters. The memoranda given of Jefferson's tour through France in 1787 are instructive. Until recent years, our knowledge of pre-revolutionary rural France has been derived largely from the *Travels* of that observing agriculturist, Arthur Young. Jefferson, however, throws a little light upon a subject lately illumined by Champion in his *La France d'après les Cahiers de 1789*. The picture given by the American minister is by no means joyous, but it is far from terrible. In 1789, Jefferson sailed for home, believing that the French Revolution was practically over.

Morris, who arrived in the same year, found events moving too rapidly. His conservatism forced him into a strange rôle—the minister of the Great Republic, he preached incessantly moderation; for he perceived that Frenchmen, in their political childhood, could not safely march to liberty *au pas de charge*. Mr. Hazen corrects Taine, who gives to Morris's expression, "Autorité is a name, not a real existence," the date of July 19, 1789, in a letter to Washington. The author proves it to have been written on July 1st in a letter to Jay. The latter date would show political acumen on the part of Morris, for on July 1st the Bastille still stood, and "Broglie the War-God" was fulminating on the Champ de Mars.

It is well known that the American Revolution was potent in beginning the revolution in France, but, perhaps, not so generally recognized that the French Revolution, once begun, was, in its turn, dominant in America. This Mr. Hazen has forcibly shown in the second part of his book. The first trumpetings of liberty in France sounded across the sea, and a nation, newly-emancipated and grateful for past aid, ramped in response. The tricolored triumph of Genet fanned the popular flame; the Marseillaise thundered in the streets of Philadelphia; literature and the drama caught the echo, and the politicians fought in our capital the battles of the Jacobins and Girondins. Naturally with the growth of atheism in France and the enormities of the Terror an American reaction set in. All this the author has portrayed in a scholarly manner, adding a valuable bibliography.

Mr. Hazen's research is thorough, his interpretation lucid. His work has a distinct value both for the student of the French Revolution and for his fellow-worker in the contemporary American period.

JAMES EUGENE FARMER.

Nullification and Secession in the United States. A History of the Six Attempts during the First Century of the Republic. By EDWARD PAYSON POWELL. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1897. Pp. xi, 461.)

THIS book purports to be a history of six attempts at nullification and secession in the United States. It consists of eight rambling chapters, each of which is followed by an appendix containing documents apparently selected at random. The first chapter deals with the formation of the Union, and the last with the danger to the permanency of the republic. The six intermediate chapters discuss what the author regards as the six overt acts of disunion, viz., the nullification resolutions of 1798, the plot for a Northern confederacy in 1803-4, Burr's attempt at cleaving the Union in the Southwest, New England nullification in 1812-14, South Carolina nullification in 1832, secession in 1861.

The author states that his work was written for a purpose. It was his desire to state facts as viewed from a strictly national point of view, and to aid thereby in creating a more generous national sentiment and a